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Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace third paragraph on page 3, lines 14-25, with the following amended paragraph:

In one embodiment, the one or more than one metal phthalocyanine and the one or more than one polycationic polymer are dispersed throughout the filter in a substantially uniform manner. In another embodiment, the tobacco smoke filter comprises a first segment and a second segment, the first segment comprises the one or more than one metal phthalocyanine and the one or more than one polycationic polymer, and the second segment is substantially free of both a metal phthalocyanine and a polycationic polymer. In another embodiment, the tobacco smoke filter comprises a first segment, a second segment and a third segment, and the first segment comprises the one or more than one metal phthalocyanine but is substantially free of a ~~metal phthalocyanine~~ polycationic polymer, the second segment comprises both the one or more than one metal phthalocyanine and the one or more than one polycationic polymer, and the third segment comprises one or more than one polycationic polymer but is substantially free of a metal phthalocyanine.

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Please replace Table 3 on page 23, lines 1-10, with the following amended Table 3:

TABLE 3
Mutagenic Activity of Total Particulate Matter from Smoke Passed Through Filters
(Mean \pm SD)

Test Filter	Revertants (250 μ /plate)	Revertants (500 μ /plate)	Ratio versus CA at 500 μ /plate
Cellulose Acetate (CA)	453 \pm 20	639 \pm 12	1.00
CA/Cellulose	438 \pm 16	669 \pm 25	1.05
CA/Blue 21 Cellulose	378 \pm 15	506 \pm 18	0.79
CA/Blue 21 Cellulose + PEI	351 \pm 22	474 \pm 18	0.74
CA/GGX Cellulose	397 \pm 13	551 \pm 25	0.82
CA/GGX Cellulose + PEI	401 \pm 13	520 \pm 31	0.77

Please replace paragraph on page on page 23, lines 25-27 through page 24, lines 1-5, with the following amended paragraph:

The cellulose acetate filter group had an average of 639 revertants (mutated bacterial colonies). Therefore, in the Ames test, 500 micrograms of TPM yielded 639 revertants = 0.783 micrograms of TPM per revertant. The cellulose acetate (CA) filter group had a ratio of nicotine to tar of 0.0677, that is, 0.0677 ~~milligrams~~ micrograms of nicotine per ~~milligram~~ microgram of tar. The Blue 21 with PEI filter group had a mean of 474 revertants at the same absolute dose of tar of 500 micrograms/plate, that is, 1.055 micrograms of tar/revertant. The Blue 21 with PEI filter group yielded a nicotine/tar ratio of 0.0777, that is, 0.0777 ~~milligrams~~ micrograms of nicotine/~~milligram~~ microgram of tar.

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Please replace second paragraph on page 24, lines 6-14, with the following amended paragraph:

Thus, multiplying the tar/revertant ratio by the nicotine/tar ratio gives the nicotine/revertant ratio, which is an index of the amount of mutagenic activity per unit of nicotine, as follows:

Cellulose Acetate: $0.783 \times 0.0677 = 0.053$ micrograms of nicotine/revertant (or 18.9 revertants/~~milligram~~ microgram of nicotine)

Blue 21 with PEI: $1.055 \times 0.0777 = 0.082$ micrograms of nicotine/revertant (or 12.2 revertants per ~~milligram~~ microgram of nicotine)

Blue 21 with PEI compared to Cellulose Acetate yields a ratio of $0.082/0.053 = 1.54$